

ISSN 1750-225X

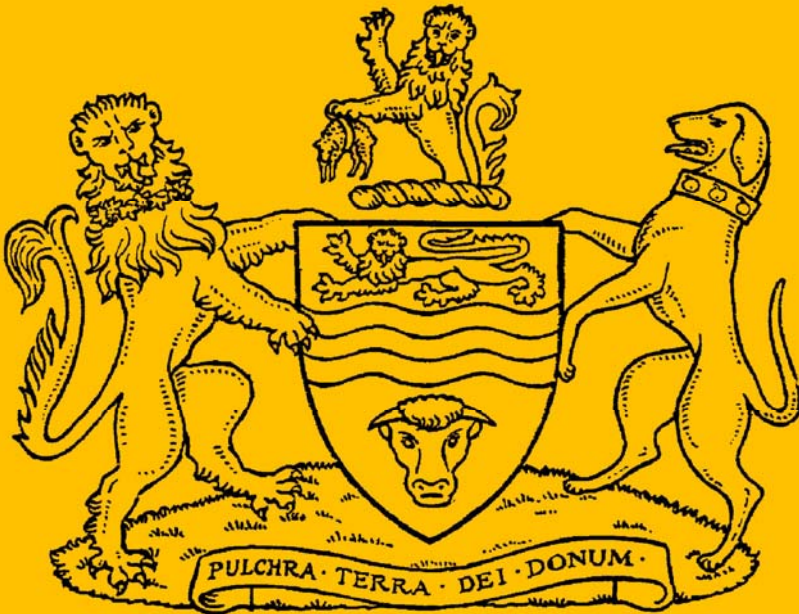
HEREFORDIENSIS

The official journal of

HEREFORDSHIRE

Family History Society

Registered Charity No 517785



Volume XV No 6

Founded 1980

July 2023

HEREFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

CHAIRMAN
Position Vacant

VICE CHAIRMAN

Alan Charles.

79 College Road, Hereford. HR1 1ED
Tel: 01432 359006

TREASURER

Colin Meredith.

63 Sandown Drive, Hereford, HR4 9TB
Tel: 01432 357587

SECRETARY

Norman Price

E-Mail: normanp.price@live.co.uk

Membership Sec: Jane Cox. 113, Bargates, Leominster, Herefordshire. HR6 8QS 01568 615222
Postal Sales: Heather Bufton. 3, Cagebrook Avenue, Hunderton, Hereford. HR2 7AS 01432 355723
Programme Sec See Secretary Details
Librarian: Carol Bendle.
Exchange Journals: Barbara Kilby. 2, Gamberhead Cottages, Llanwarne, Hereford. HR2 8JJ
Minute Secretary: Eleanor Atkin.
Committee: Sheila Greig.
Committee: Bob Powell
.
Back Journals: Digital copies available for members via the web portal or from the Editor.

Subscriptions:	Single Membership	£12-00	Due on or before 1st April
	Family Membership	£15-00	Renewal Form in
	Overseas Membership	£20-00	January Journal
	Overseas Membership	£12-00	

(With downloaded Journal from our website Members Area)

Editor: Phil Bufton. 3, Cagebrook Avenue, Hunderton, Hereford. HR2 7AS

01432 355723

philbufton@hotmail.com

Member of the
Federation of Family History Societies

Member of the
West Midlands Area Group of
Family History Societies

Herefordshire Family History Society Herefordiensis

Contents

HFHS Accounts	Colin Meredith	156
Whitecross Chronicles	Jean Thomson	157
Hereford Harness and Saddlery Makers	Bob Powell	159
Back to Domesday with Dilwyn families	Beatrice Wellings	165
Book Review - Tracing ancestors with DNA	Pen & Sword	167
Parish Profile - Foy	Phil Bufton	168
Newspaper Archive	Heather Bufton	169
The Diocese of Hereford	Peter Meurig Jones	172

**2023 Zoom Meetings - To register send an email to
philbufton@hotmail.com who will send you a link.**

See page 177 for 2023 Zoom meeting programme

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

Herefordiensis is the official publication of the Herefordshire Family History Society.
Any articles appearing in this journal must not be reproduced in whole or any part without
the written permission of the Editor and / or Editorial committee of Herefordshire FHS.
The Society does not accept any responsibility for views expressed within.

Copy deadline for next edition: 1st September 2023

© Herefordshire FHS Registered Charity No 517785

Editor's Report

As you will see there is 2 quite large articles this time, that is because I have now exhausted my supply of other articles on your family history, any size will be considered for publication, I am sure you all have a story to tell !

I am sure you will have at some time in your research walked through a graveyard and seen the distinctive Portland stone or more likely in Wales the slate headstone to military personnel. These are called Scattered Graves by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) and are checked and if necessary, cleaned twice a year by another army of volunteers.

Since my retirement I have become a CWGC volunteer where I look after several sites in both Powys and Herefordshire. There is however a need for a volunteer to take on several parishes within Herefordshire and Powys.

I would fully recommend this as a hobby and I am asking if anyone would be prepared to volunteer, the following parishes need your help, the number within the brackets shows the number of memorials at each site: Bodenham (2), Broxwood (2), Eardisland (2), Humber (2), Ivington (1), Kings Pyon (1), Lyonshall (2), Marden (2), Moreton (1), Pembridge (7), Pipe & Lyde (3), Sutton St Nicholas (1), Sutton St Michael (1), Wellington (1), Wormsley (1) and Yazor (1).

The task is not onerous, visit twice a year, clean with plain water and brush and take a photo. Go to the CWGC site and fill in an on-line form detailing the casualty and upload to photograph.

There are other benefits, the local administrator is at hand if you have any queries and they also arrange local events you may wish to attend.

<https://www.cwgc.org/our-work/volunteer/>

Phil Bufton

Editor

Herefordshire FHS

philbufton@hotmail.com

Chairman's Report

Chairman Report AGM May 2023

Welcome Ladies and Gentlemen to the Herefordshire Family History Society Annual General Meeting. My name is Alan Charles and I present the Chairman's report for 2023. This is again a ZOOM meeting with business as normal as possible.

All nine existing committee members are prepared to stand again. However, we are still in need of new committee members wherever they may be. This is the advantage of the Internet; you do not need to live locally to be a part of this team. Membership has continued to drop and is now about 310 members – down on last year. Our membership secretary, Jane Cox, continues to encourage members to renew.

The program of ZOOM talks, organised by our Secretary, Norman Price, has been very well attended, with on average, 45 + members tuning in. To encourage local members to attend these meetings an open day was held at the HARC in September, but this was a big failure with no local people turning up. The monthly newsletter, produced by Phil Bufton, has proved a useful way to inform over 400 people of these forthcoming, monthly talks, and incorporates an easy link to join the ZOOM meetings.

It has been accepted by the committee that physical meetings at The Kindle Centre are no longer possible in the present climate and so we have moved all our library books to safe keeping at the HARC. A decision has to be made on what we do with this valuable resource.

Obviously, due to the drop in membership, our finances are down. However, the transcribed indexes that have been put on 'Find My Past' are producing some valuable income, and our Treasurer, Colin Meredith, has once again balanced the books. We thank him.

The Hereford Archive and Record Centre, HARC, is now open for general research and several society projects are well in hand.

The transcribing of the pre 1837 Herefordshire Parish Burial Registers, part of the National Burial Index, (NBI) project is overseen by Linda Lloyd. On the first Friday in the month, this evening session welcomes any who would like to help. The pre 1837 Parish Baptism registers transcriptions has restarted and although close to completion the return of more registers to the HARC means the end is not quite in sight! This project is guided by Kate Woolf.

The project at the Hereford crematorium of transcribing and indexing the Burial Registers of Hereford, Leominster, Kington and Wigmore cemeteries has been completed and is now for sale on the society website. Check the site for the latest completed tasks.

Soon to be released is a vicar's census of Much Marcle 1828 / 1838 completed by Carol Bendle, our ex librarian.

On the society website all digital sales are now either self-downloaded or sent by email or OneDrive internet. Maps, due to the high relative cost of postage will no longer be available by post.

As our journal, Herefordiensis, requires lots of text our editor, Phil, is again asking for an input of articles, photographs, and any items of local interest for inclusion. So come on and start writing.

As always, we need to thank the committee members who keep this society ticking over. Our Minutes Secretary, Eleanor Atkin, Sheila Greig who looks after our Facebook presence and latest 'new' boy Bob Powell, who provides articles and talks.

Alan Charles
Acting Chairman Herefordshire F.H.S.
Membership No. 268

Hereford History Day

Saturday 23rd September 2023

We will be sponsoring and attending the Hereford History Day, which will be held in the Hereford Town Hall, from 11am - 4pm.

We will have a full display of what the society can offer, with a look-up capability of all our indexes.

Including on-going projects of as yet un-published material.

Phil Bufton

Herefordiensis FHS Volume XV Number 6

HEREFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY - Registered Charity No. 517785
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2023

2021/22	Income	2022/23	2021/22	Expenditure	2022/23
£4855.32	Subscriptions	£4155.33	£2545.00	Journal printing	£2190.00
£977.42	Sales	£1024.72	£1572.93	Journal postage	£166.94
---	Donations (meetings)	---	£509.76	Journal envelopes-printing	---
£30.00	Donations(other)	£8.00	£117.00	Other printing	£77.00
£0.33	Interest	£3.05	£101.54	Secretarial	£55.34
£273.01	Pay-per-view	£1431.64	£182.40	Advertising	---
£474.75	Gift Aid	£434.86	£252.00	Room Hire & storage	---
			---	Books/CDs	---
			£323.98	FFHS Sub/Insurance	£326.32
			£595.00	Speakers	£470.00
			£230.40	Website	230.40
			---	Open days	---
			£178.99	Other	£164.99
---	Deficit	---	£1.83	Surplus for the year	£3376.61
£6610.83		£7057.60	£6610.83		£7057.60

BALANCE SHEET

2022		2023	2022		2023
£5512.80	Accumulated Fund B/Fwd	£5514.63	£5177.81	Lloyds Bank	£8525.27
£3283.72	Subs received in advance	£3065.58	£3333.56	Scottish Widows	£3336.61
			£286.98	Paypal	£94.94
£1.83	Surplus for the year	£3376.61	---	Deficit for the year	---
£8798.35		£11956.82	£8798.35		£11956.82

Other Assets : Computer equipment, projector. display stands/tables and a library of books purchased/donated over many years.

I HAVE EXAMINED THE ABOVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, AND BALANCE SHEET, AND CERTIFY THEM TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BOOKS, RECORDS AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO ME

The Whitecross Chronicles No: 5



Baggallay Street is on the Moorfield Estate which was developed by the Conservative Land Society from 1866. The Conservative Land Society was a Freehold Land Society (like a Building Society) which was founded sometime after the Reform Act of 1832 which gave the right to vote for men in possession of land worth 40 shillings a year. The land was bought by the Society and divided into plots or allotments of a size which would enable working men to acquire land and so have the vote and own a home. This road is named after Sir Richard BAGGALLEY, a barrister who was Conservative MP for Hereford for three years from 1865 and eventually served as Attorney General for England and Wales.

No 19 today is 'Wykenhurst Care Home' which Pevsner tells us was designed by Henry WELSH, the 'builder and contractor' in 1888. Henry was a local boy born in the city whose father was a stonemason, who at the end of his life lived at 'Lyndhurst' on King's Acre Road in 1921. I often walk past the Care Home on my way to Whitecross Road and our Tesco Express and wonder who lived there years ago.

In the 1891 census the road names and house names are listed so that it is easy to discover who was living at 'Wykenhurst'. George PERRIN (53) is a 'retired gardener' born in Kingscote, Gloucestershire and his wife Rachel (51) born in Abergavenny. They have two daughters living with them; Bessie (26) born in Crickhowell, Brecon and Florrie (13) a scholar born in Hereford as well as a granddaughter Lilian Edwards (6). I wonder how a gardener could afford such a grand house during Queen Victoria's reign?

I looked back at the previous censuses to find out more about George. He is aged 3 in the 1841 census living on Windmill Lane, Kingscote, Gloucestershire with his grandfather Thomas Perrin, widower (74) an 'agricultural labourer' and Harriott Perrin (30) who is a 'female servant'. The 1841 census does not show relationships but Harriott is probably Thomas' daughter and also possibly George's mother. Ten years later in 1851 aged 13 George is a scholar still living with his grandfather, Thomas (81) who not surprisingly is an 'infirm Ag lab'.

The 1861 census shows that life-changing decisions had happened in his life over the last ten years for he is sharing accommodation with another family at 11, Trinity Street, Abergavenny, he is a 'gardener' (23) and is married to Rachel (21). I found the record of their wedding at the CofE church at Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire where they married on 11 October 1858 when Rachel was a minor.

Sometimes we assume that people working on the land in Victorian Britain stayed employed in very much the area where they were brought up but George breaks this assumption. For in the next two censuses of 1871 and 81 he is living with Rachel and family in Hereford in a 'Villa near racecourse'. A son Henry born 1858 and daughters Bessie born 1865 and Frances born 1878 live with them. Now, George's occupation is 'market gardener' and so I assume he eventually ran his own successful business and was able by 1891 to live in Baggallay Street and retire after a hard working life. However retirement did not last long for George, for he died, according to his probate record, a 'gentleman' on 24th April 1895 and left assets worth £10,543. 9s. 2d. He had certainly achieved a lot in his life.

What I find wonderful is that 'Wykenhurst Care Home' today, has a 'Garden Room' built in the garden at the back of the property which provides day care for day visitors. It seems a fitting development to a house which at one time housed a 'retired gardener' and his family.

Jean Thomson

**Extracts from Parish Registers
(Found while recording for the Burial Index)**

Byford Parish Register Extract

Joseph POWLE, a Quaker of ye parish of Mansel Gamage, aged about 45 was baptised January 25th 1721

Bridstow Parish Register

A receipt to cure ye biting of a mad dog.

Take of ye diced treacle & garlick & ye scrappings of pewter and make them into a pulp and apply to ye place & if there was no blood on his wound you must cause it to bleed.

Are You Related to one of Hereford's Saddlers & Harness Makers?



Figure 1: Mary A. Jennings & Son letterhead, 1874. (Courtesy Derek Foxtan)

As a teenager in the 1960s my first custom made brass-buckled belt was made by JENNINGS the saddlers in Eign Street. The aroma of leather in the shop still stays with me, as does the memory of the belt of best hide. Now, having years ago learned the basics of harness making, I wear a belt I made myself.

For centuries there would have been saddlers and harness makers in the City of Hereford. Saddlers did “brown work” making such items as riding harness, and harness makers did “black work” making the heavier harness for agricultural and trade horses. As “halliers” (hauliers), my G-g-g-grandfather Thomas POWELL and G-g-grandfather William POWELL would have known the Hereford tradesmen in the early-mid 1800s.



Figure 2: With horse collars and other goods hanging outside, Robert's saddlers & harness makers shop on the ground floor of the 'Old House', High Town, no later than 1867. (Courtesy Derek Foxtan)

One of the earliest studies was a detailed paper by F. C. Morgan, published in the 1945 'Transactions of the Woolhope Club' and published separately in 1947. Titled 'Inventories of a Hereford Saddler's Shop in the years 1692 and 1696' it reflected the trade of Robert COOKE who became insolvent.

A century later, evidence for the City's saddlers and harness makers in the late 1700s is reflected newspapers, such as the 'Hereford Journal'. Two of the principal tradesmen were James MADDY and Edward JAMES.

As shown, **Figure 3**, in 1788, James Maddy took his cousin James Maddy, into partnership after they had been working together since 1776. Again, as shown, **Figure 4**, Edward James "Saddler, Cap and Harness Maker" moved to Hereford from London in 1791 and set up shop "adjoining the Redstreak-Tree in the High Town". James stayed in business until 1798, when in the 'Hereford Journal' of January 3rd he advertised: "he has declined business in favour of Mr. Thomas NEWTON (his Foreman for several years) whom he recommends to them as a person well qualified for carrying on the above business in all its branches." In the same paper Thomas Newton "Saddler and Collar Maker" also advertised to say, "That he has succeeded Mr James, in the above SHOP" i.e., "Next Door to the Redstreak-Tree, opposite the Market Place." Newton must have been successful for in 1799, Joseph WHITE from the High Street advertised that he "declines trade in favour of Mr. Thomas Newton." The 'Redstreak-Tree' was a High Town inn.

H E R E F O R D.
J A M E S M A D D Y,
S A D D L E R A N D C O L L A R - M A K E R,
O F t h i s C I T Y,
R E T U R N S h i s m o s t s i n c e r e t h a n k s t o a l l
t h o s e w h o m h e h a s h a d t h e h o n o r t o s e r v e, a n d b e g s
l e a v e t o a c q u a i n t t h e m t h a t h e h a s t a k e n h i s r e l a t i o n, *James
Maddy*, w h o h a s w o r k e d w i t h h i m t h e s e 1 2 y e a r s, i n t o p a r t n e r s h i p,
w h e r e i n h e h o p e s f o r a c o n t i n u a n c e o f t h e i r f a v o r s, w h i c h w i l l b e g r a t e f u l l y a c k n o w l e d g e d b y
T h e i r o b e d i e n t n u m b l e s e r v a n t s,
J A M E S M A D D Y,
J A M E S M A D D Y
D e c . 1 6 , 1 7 8 8 .

Figure 3: 'Hereford Journal', December 24th, 1788, page 1.

EDWARD JAMES,
SADDLER, CAP, and HARNESS-MAKER,
(From L O N D O N)

REspectfully acquaints his friends
and the public in general, that he has
opened his **SHOP** adjoining the *Redfreak-Tree*,
in the **HIGH-TOWN, HEREFORD**, where
he assures the **Nobility, Gentry, and others**,
that they may depend on being served with the
above articles on the best and most reasonable
terms.

Figure 4: 'Hereford Journal', January 26th, 1791, page 2.

At the start of the 1800s, one of the new, principal tradesmen was Walter PITT, "*Saddler, Collar and Harness Maker*" who in 1800 commenced business opposite the Old Bank, St. Owen's Street. At the same time Mrs M. COOKE, saddler and collar maker of Northgate Street, the widow of the late John Cooke, was engaging experienced workmen. Pitt was obviously building his business for in November 1801 he moved and took over Mrs Cooke's shop in Broad Street. By 1811 until at least 1818, Pitt, as a side line to his business was the City's agent for 'Phoenix Insurance'. Continuing to expand, in 1819, Thomas Newton, saddler, retired and Pitt took over his business. Pitt was in business until he died, aged 66, on July 26th, 1845.

CITY OF HEREFORD.
TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS AND
HARNESS MAKERS.

WANTED a Steady Man in the above branches.
One fully competent to undertake the getting up
of Chariot and Gig Harness, and possessing a general
knowledge of the trade, may have constant employment
by applying to Mr. WALTER PITT, Broad-street.

Figure 5: 'Hereford Journal', July 31st, 1833, page 3.

Of other early 1800s saddlers, by 1815 Walter ROBERTS was in Wyebridge Street, but in August 1817 there was an auction for the “benefit of his creditors” of all his household and “Stock in Trade”. The same year, September 1817 his son Walter Roberts, junior, advertised: *“Most respectfully acquaints Friends and Customers of his Father, and the Public in general, in consequence of his Father’s Mental Disorder, he continues to carry on the Business at the shop lately occupied by his father in Wyebridge Street.”* 1817 was also the year that W. MERRICK, saddler, of Eign Street retired: *“(He) begs leave to return his sincere thanks and laments to inform them he is obliged (at present) from ill health, to relinquish such Business.”*

A further established saddler, by circa 1798, was Matthew NASH who was in, the then well known, Butcher Row in 1811. In 1820 he too advertised his thanks: *“for nearly twenty years, and to inform them that in consequence of his House having been taken down (in Butcher Row) he is REMOVED into Bye Street... where he intends continuing his business.* The demolition of Hereford’s Butcher Row is notable. In 1827 Matthew NASH died and his widow, giving thanks for the “twenty-nine” years he had been in business vowed to carry on with her son. On November 21st, 1825, Thomas ELLIOTT died aged 63. He was the partner of Thomas WHEELER on High street, who as the once Foreman for Mr PEMBER who died in 1810, had continued his business. Thomas Wheeler continued the business and in May 1836 he advertised to include:

“Begs to thank his Customers... he trusts he shall be enabled to provide for himself and a number of orphan relatives, who have been left in most indigent circumstances, and entirely dependent on him for support. Two good Workmen, Collar and Harness Makers, may have constant employ.” As follows, Thomas WHEELER died in 1840, and his successor was advertised as John ROBERTS. In the ‘Hereford Journal’ of April 1st, 1840, Wheeler advertised: *“Thomas Wheeler... Returns his most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for more than thirty years, and more particularly to those worthy Fathers, Sons and Grandsons, who have supported the establishment since his apprenticeship in 1772; and respectfully informs them that he has declined Business in behalf of his Assistant JOHN ROBERTS, who for several years has had the entire management of the Business, and he can with confidence recommend him as being a good workman, and perfectly understanding of every department of the Trade.”* Thomas Wheeler died on October 21st, 1840.

The 1840s had further changes. After Walter Pitt died in 1845, his Foreman of four years, Richard BARRETT was deemed his successor. At the same time Ezekiel MILLS “declined business” in favour of R. Barrett, who moved into his shop on High Street. Simultaneously, William LANE set up business at the Cattle Market. He had been with Mills for ten years and before that for twenty years as Foreman for Walter Pitt. In February 1846, saddler Henry HARVEY, once of Cheltenham was in Broad Street, but in that June, he was declared insolvent.

The following May 1847, Harvey's premises were taken over by "Saddle, Harness and Collar Maker" William MATTHEWS.

The earliest photographic evidence of Hereford's saddler's shops is in the 1860s, with a picture of the "Old House", the workshop of John M. Roberts which was on the ground floor. **Figure 2.** The 1934 guide 'The Book of The Old House, Hereford' states: "*The title-deeds begin with the Will dated 1836 of Thomas WHEELER, Saddler, who died in 1840. It was still a saddler's shop kept by John ROBERTS when the writer of these notes knew it first in the "sixties", and Roberts was succeeded by his apprentice SMITH, also a Saddler.*" In fact, Roberts "disposed of his business" to George M. Smith in July 1867. The tenancy changed from Smith in 1872.



Figure 6: The long-established Jennings business at 12 Eign Street. (Courtesy Derek Foxton)

Below, **Figure 7:** Jennings' heavy horse bridle noseband. (Author's collection)





Figure 8: Llewellyn's stand at Hereford Cattle Market.
(Courtesy Derek Foxtan)

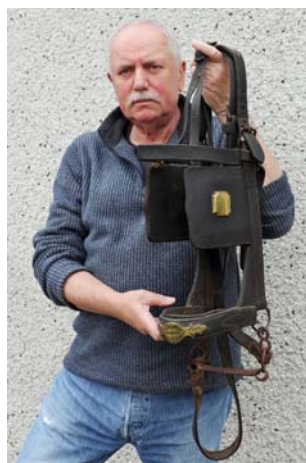


Figure 9 (Left) Sidney Davis, left, and David Ellis, right, outside their shop, late John James in Broad Street. (Right), the author, Bob Powell, with his bridle made by John James.



Figure 10: Bridle noseband for John James. (Author's collection)
To be continued...

Bob Powell, HFHS Member 3325

BACK TO DOMESDAY WITH DILWYN FAMILIES

Tyrrells is known throughout the world as the name of a multi-million pound crisp-making business. The origin of the brand's name is a potato farm, Tyrrells Court, Dilwyn, where the crisps were first produced in 2002.

The TYRRELL family from which the name came, arrived in Britain with William the Conqueror and, until 1315, Tyrrell's Court was the seat of the Lord of the Tyrrell. Dilwyn is a small village in North Herefordshire, but it has a rich history with fine pickings for the family historian. Even before the Normans invaded in 1066, Dilwyn had four manors held by Saxon landowners, EDWIN, AELMER, RAVENKEL and ERNWI.

After the Norman Conquest all four of the Saxon manors were taken over by Norman landlords. Two of the manors, named Dilge, were owned directly by William the Conqueror. The other two, also mentioned in the Domesday Book, are referred to as Dilven. When the Norman landlords turned against the Conqueror's son, William the Second, all four manors became crown property. During the 1130s the Sheriff of Hereford, Payn FITZ JOHN, granted control of these manors to Godfrey DE GAMAGE who was also given today's Mansell Gamage. Godfrey de Gamage's sub-tenants of his Dilwyn lands were Geoffrey RUFUS and Nicholas FITZ WILLIAM.

These names have continued to be used in Dilwyn for a thousand years. When I attended Dilwyn School in the 1940s the boys' names included Edwin, Godfrey, Geoffrey, John, William and Richard, and perhaps they still appear.

Farm names in the Domesday Book are also the same, or recognisable. Tyrrell's court is unchanged; John DE BUDENWAYE owned today's Bidney Farm; Richard DE CHALBENORE (Chadnor Court); John DE SARNESFIELD (Sarnesfield Court); and John DE ALLETON owned Alton Court, where my late husband was born and has been owned by his family for 120 years.

From the start, the Tyrrell family made their mark in history. In 1100, Sir Walter Tyrrell shot King William the Second with an arrow while hunting in the New Forest. He quickly disappeared to France.

In the C15, Sir James Tyrrell was involved in another royal scandal. He and his son, Thomas were linked to the murder of the two princes in the Tower of London. Sir James confessed to the murder and was beheaded for treason. At the time, he was described as 'late of Tyrrells Court.' The Tyrrells made headlines in their day. Is there a Tyrrell descendent reading this who is willing to share their illustrious family tree with other members?

A tomb of a knight in Dilwyn Church attracts interest because his identity has never been confirmed. Is he a Tyrrell? Confusion occurs because the arms of the Tyrrell and the Talbot families are the same, apart from colour. The background of the Talbot shield is red and the lion is painted gold. The Tyrrell shield has an azure background and a silver lion. As no paint remains on the effigy, the mystery continues. If a Tyrrell, it could be Sir Roger, who fought at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

Another military name from Dilwyn is that of John BIRCH (1615 -1691) who settled at the Homme after an action-packed career. He was Parliamentary Officer and Governor of Hereford whose exploits drew him to the attention of Oliver CROMWELL. With Cromwell's backing, Parliament awarded his army £60,000 annually and he set up his headquarters in Hereford. He besieged Goodrich Castle the last Royalist stronghold in the county, and pounded the castle to submission.

At that time, the Carpenters were a prestigious family in Dilwyn. They held the manor at Hydefield, Dilwyn, for 500 years. The first Baron, George CARPENTER (1652 – 1732) was Commander-in-Chief of the forces that defeated the 1715 Jacobite uprising. His son, George, (1695 – 1749) was MP for Weobley from 1741 to 1747.

A philanthropist who lived in Dilwyn in the C18 was Mary MARLOW. Her father, Isaac, a jeweller, moved to Leominster from London in 1700 and eventually settled in Dilwyn. In 1771, after Isaac's death, Mary paid for Leominster Baptist Church, its burial ground, the minister's house, and cottages for two poor Baptist widows. Her charities were endowed with land at Dilwyn which included the C16 Pitch Farm, owned by my aunt and uncle Lilian and George ECKLEY in the mid C20. Part of the purchase agreement was a stipulation that an upstairs room on the first floor had to be available for a chapel meeting when requested. They used this room, the largest bedroom, only as a store-room. Mary Marlow had died in 1878 aged 86.

A more recent illustrious name with a Dilwyn link is William George STORR-BARBER (1876 -1934), a monumental mason from Cambridgeshire who married Florence JAY, the daughter of a Leominster stonemason. He had a workshop in Etnam Street, Leominster, where he produced Church monuments and war memorials which can be found all over Britain, from Plymouth to Aberdeen. He made the war memorial for Dilwyn churchyard.

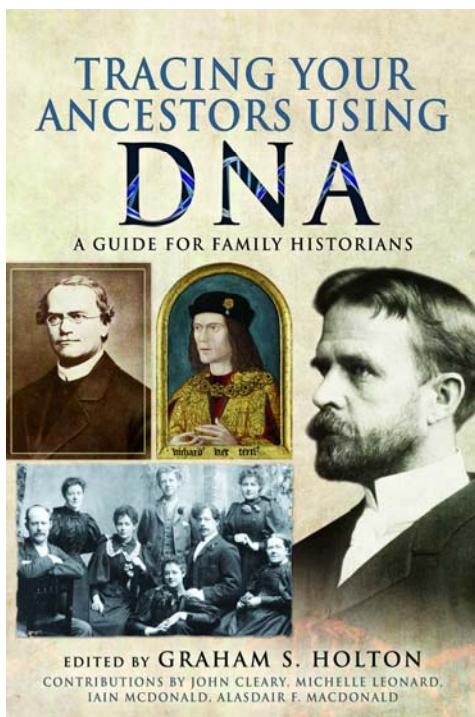
This is but a glimpse of the interesting names which one small village can offer to family historians. Our HFHS members are amassing a wealth of information which other members would love to share.

Beatrice Wellings. Membership No: 2154

Book Review Tracing Your Ancestors using DNA.

DNA research is one of the most important and rapidly advancing areas in modern science and the practical use of DNA testing in genealogy is one of its most exciting applications. Yet there is no recent British publication in this field. That is why this accessible, wide-ranging introduction is so valuable. It offers a clear and practical way into the subject, explaining the scientific discoveries and techniques and illustrating with case studies how it can be used by genealogists to gain an insight into their ancestry.

The subject is complex and perhaps difficult for traditional genealogists to understand but, with the aid of this book, novices who are keen to take advantage of it will be able to interpret test results and use them to help answer genealogical questions which cannot be answered by documentary evidence alone. It will also appeal to those with some experience in the field because it places the practical application of genetic genealogy within a wider context, highlighting its role as a genealogical tool and suggesting how it can be made more effective.



About the Author

Graham S. Holton (Editor) is the principal tutor in the University of Strathclyde's Postgraduate Programme in Genealogical Studies, co-author of *Discover Your Scottish Ancestry: Internet and Traditional Resources* and leader of the Battle of Bannockburn and Declaration of Arbroath Family History Projects. John Cleary is lecturer at Heriot-Watt University with specialist interest in Y-DNA and ancient DNA. Michelle Leonard is a professional genealogist and DNA detective specializing in unknown ancestor mysteries. Alasdair F. Macdonald is a lead tutor in the University of Strathclyde's Postgraduate Programme. Iain McDonald is an astrophysicist at the University of Manchester and specialist in the advanced analysis of Y-DNA for genealogy.

**Parish Profile of
Foy, St Mary**



Foy is a parish in the hundred of Greytrees and the Diocese of Hereford, 4 miles North of Ross, the church is dedicated to St. Mary, the nave and chancel date from the 13c. The 2012 publication of Pevsner, published by Alan Brooks / Nikolaus Pevsner makes note of the church, Carthage Farm, Inglestone, the suspension bridge, Hole-in-the-wall, the Can and Anchor Inn, the parish school and Perrystone Court.

Parish records deposited in Hereford Record Office within the HARC are from 1570-1948 for baptisms, 1570-1994 for marriages and 1570-2011 for burials. Also Bishops Transcripts (BT') 1661 - 1861 (With gaps)

General Research items include records on a wide variety of subjects including, Houses – New House (The Fowlking House) 1776-1771 deeds, Perrystone Court, photo and deeds 1812 – 1858, also Perrystone Court fire in 2005, Inglestone 1716 -1812 and property of the Duchess of Norfolk.

Tithe extracts 1617-1720, Tithe books 1699-1847, Tithe Accounts 1769-1783, floods of 1781-1782 and 1770, Ferry horse boat 1771-1772, Land Tax 1936-1946, parish magazine 1982-1995, Recusants returns 1767, document relating to access from Carthage to the churchyard in 1771-1772, Rights of Way in 1952 and a survey of the parish in 1823.

Phil Bufton

Newspaper Archive Donated by Worcester Civic Society Heather Bufton

All the newspaper articles we have received from Worcester Civic Society have now been listed, a combination of names and topics, a total of 14,190 entries. The next process which Philip has started, is to scan each article, so if you see a name or subject you are interested in, you will be able to access the article in the Members area.

We are also having two more boxes of cuttings when we are able to fetch them from Worcester

Topics covered since the last which appeared in Herefordiensis, Canal Road Centre, Cathedral Appeal, Cathedral, Photographs, , History, Caravan site Hoarwithy Rd., County & Magistrates Courts, Belmont, Left Bank Village, Brockhampton, Maylords shopping Centre, Mayor, Poor Clares Nuns & Convent, Museum & Library, Castle House Hotel, Hospitals, Miscellaneous, Wye River & Valley, Peterchurch, Wall Walkers, Ledbury, Ewyas Harold, Excelsior Plastics, Keg Services, Torvale, Wye packaging, Bromsberrow, Burghill, Brockhampton, Cider, Agriculture Young Farmers, Kingsland, College of Art, Tied Cottages, Herefordshire County Council.

The index is available to search in the Members Area of the website.

Should you not have access to the site register at

www.herefordshireFHS.org.uk

Heather Bufton

Not a Member, then email me at philbufton@hotmail.com

DECEASED MEMBER

Derrick A Davies sadly died in March this year. He had been a member of this society since 1999. He lived in Hailsham, East Sussex.

Examples of the Newspaper Archive

H.T.
8-5-86



Charmaine is ready to go!

HANDICAPPED youngsters from Leominster will be the first to make the most of a new £25,000 narrow boat built courtesy of rafting organisation CHAR.

The boat, Charmaine, has been launched to give handicapped youngsters a holiday on the country's waterways.

The 70-foot long narrow boat was built by YTS trainees at a Birkenhead shipyard after teams of rafters raised cash from the 100-mile River Wye Hat Race.

With a professional skipper, Charlie Wrench, now appointed, the vessel will be based at Stourport and will be the first custom-built boat giving handicapped people holidays in the Midlands.

It is fitted with lifts for wheelchairs and — besides three crew members — can carry 12 passengers on a day trip or six on a week's holiday.

The group from the Windsor Place Centre in Leominster will be the first to cast off this Saturday.

The narrow boat project represented a whole new concept for CHAR which, since the club started, has donated thousands of pounds to charities.



Steady as she goes... Charmaine is lowered into the canal at Kidderminster.

Tricia Hales, chairman of CHAR, is seen with other rafters aboard Charmaine at the launching.



Herefordshire FHS - Renewal of Membership options

January is when we include within the journal a renewal reminder for the Herefordshire Family History Society. We have been aware that the 2017 renewal form was still to be found in the Members Area. This has now been updated with the correct date.

You only need to use this form if you send the remittance back via the post with a cheque attached. (Please do not staple it to the form)
Or you intend to use it to setup your renewal as a Bankers Order.

Although we are still very happy to receive your renewal by this method, we would prefer that you use our own webshop to renew by as below.

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/> will take you to our site.





This link will take you direct to the Membership page.

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/product-category/membership/>

Home → Shop → Membership

Membership

Application and Renewal of Membership.

 <p>Membership Application / Renewal Family Membership (UK) £15.00</p> <p>View →</p> <p>Add to basket</p>	 <p>Membership Application / Renewal (Overseas) £20.00</p> <p>View →</p> <p>Add to basket</p>	 <p>Membership Application / Renewal (Overseas) with Journal download £12.00</p> <p>View →</p> <p>Add to basket</p>	 <p>Membership Application / Renewal (UK) £12.00</p> <p>View →</p> <p>Add to basket</p>
--	--	--	--

THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD AND THE WELSH CHURCH ACT, 1914.

The diocese of Hereford has shared a border with three Welsh dioceses since before the Norman Conquest. Until 1536, parishes on the western rim of the diocese lay within the area of the feudal mini statelets known as the “Marcher Lordships” which separated the Crown lands in Wales from the counties of England.

King Henry VIII renounced papal authority in 1534. To strengthen his own power, the King curtailed the powers of the feudal Marcher Lords with the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 and 1542 which introduced English law and administration into their lands. Under these Acts, the Marcher Lordships were abolished, their lands and powers allocated to the six existing and seven new counties of Wales. The new counties were Denbighshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Breconshire, Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire. What methodology was employed to allocate lordships to counties is not clear. The borders of the new counties ignored existing diocesan, parochial and linguistic boundaries. The lordships of Oswestry and Whittington, largely Welsh speaking at that time and in the diocese of St. Asaph were allocated to Shropshire; The lordships of Montgomery and Caus were both divided between Montgomeryshire and Shropshire; the Lordship of Clun, originally allocated to Montgomeryshire had by 1542 been allocated to Shropshire. Several parishes of the diocese of Hereford found themselves in the new counties of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire whilst Welsh speaking Ewias was attached to Herefordshire. The existence of this substantial Welsh speaking population in the diocese of Hereford is the reason why its bishop became responsible, together with the four Welsh bishops, for the translation into Welsh of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. Under the Act of Uniformity of 1662, the diocese of Hereford was required to provide Welsh prayer books where required.

For over seven decades commencing in the mid nineteenth century, a dispute over the role and status of the established Church of England (hereafter C of E) in Wales dominated the politics of Wales. The Religious Census of 1851 revealed that in Wales, more people worshipped in Nonconformist Chapels than in the Church. The unpalatable fact that the combined total of Church and Chapel worshippers was exceeded by the numbers who did not attend any place of worship was ignored. The Nonconformists allied themselves with the Liberal Party (or perhaps *vice versa*) and sought to Disestablish and Disendow the Church. The matter so dominated the agenda of the Liberal Party that it had “assisted in the rise of statesmen and downfall of governments.” The controversy was driven by a complex interaction of economic, political, religious, social and nationalistic factors. It was indeed what the Rev’d Professor D Denis Morgan described as a “mean spirited political *imbroglio*.”

After three previous failed attempts, a bill to disestablish and disendow the four dioceses of the C of E in Wales eventually reached the Statute Book in 1914. Under that Act (the Welsh Church Act, hereafter WCA), the Welsh bishops were excluded from the House of Lords; existing powers of patronage were dissolved; compensation was due to lay patrons and to the Church for the loss to Church office holders of the tithe rent charge; Cathedrals, churches and other properties were retained by the Church, and the Church was required to set up a Representative Body to receive and administer its retained property. Although the full implementation of the Act was delayed on account of war time exigencies, a body entitled “The Commissioners for Church Temporalities in Wales”, (otherwise The Welsh Church Commissioners or WCC), was established to investigate the nature and extent of Church property, to determine what was to be secularised, what was to be returned to the Church and to transfer the secularised assets to the ultimate beneficiaries. This pause in proceedings also allowed the Church time to arrange its affairs to meet the challenges of the new order.

One of the problems faced by the law makers arose from the disconnect between the boundaries of civic Wales and those of ecclesiastical Wales. Along the civic

border between England and Wales, forty three parishes were in an anomalous situation: -

14 parishes were entirely in England but situated in Welsh dioceses;

10 parishes were entirely in Wales but situated in English dioceses;

19 parishes were partly in Wales and partly in England.

Category A. These fourteen parishes were confined to the Oswestry Deanery of St. Asaph diocese and transferred en block to the diocese of Lichfield on the first day of April 1920..

Category B. These parishes, to be transferred to Welsh dioceses, were identified in the WCA of 1914 as: -

Whitewell and Penley in Flintshire; Criggion, Forden, Montgomery and Trelystan w. Leighton in Montgomeryshire; Evancoed, Knighton, New Radnor and Norton in Radnorshire. However, by an amendment contained in the Welsh Church (Temporalities) Act 1919, in any parish wholly in Wales but created since 1850 from an ancient parishes in both countries, the parishioners wishes should be determined. Two parishes – Whitewell and Trelystan w. Leighton – availed themselves of this facility and in February 1920; both voted “for England.” This amendment of 1919 is curious: Why was the qualifying date for being an independent parish wholly in Wales pushed back nearly seventy years to 1850? Why were Trelystan w. Leighton and Whitewell (created in 1853 and 1880 respectively) the only parishes to which this last minute amendment applied? Was political pressure applied to keep them out of ecclesiastical Wales? One can but guess.

Category C. The WCA of 1914 provided that the parishioners of these nineteen cross border parishes should be balloted to determine their wishes, either to remain the C of E or to adhere to the yet to be constituted Church in Wales. The parishes concerned were: -

Lache cum Saltney and Dodleston, partly in Cheshire, partly in Flintshire. Llansil-in and Rhydycroesau, partly in Denbighshire, partly in Shropshire. Llanymynech, partly in Montgomeryshire, partly in Shropshire.

Further south lay the other cross border parishes: - Alberbury, Brampton Bryan, Churchstoke, Dixton Newton, Great Wollaston, Hyssington w. Snead, Kentchurch w. Llangiwa, Lydham, Mainstone, Michaelchurch on Arrow, Middleton, Old Radnor, Presteigne w. Discoed and Sarn. Ballots were held in the Spring of 1915; in seventeen of these parishes, the vote was strongly “for England”, but it was necessary to hold a second ballot in Llansilin and Rhydycroesau. This was held early in 1916, Llansilin voted “for Wales,” Rhydycroesau voted “for England.” In summary, of all the parishes balloted, only one voted “for Wales”.

The re-configuration of the border county dioceses had its greatest impact on the diocese of St. Asaph, which lost to Lichfield an entire deanery with a population of over 20,000, two training parishes and nearly twenty experienced clergymen. St. Asaph also lost Sarn to Hereford, but gained three parishes from Hereford and one from Lichfield. Hereford's lost four parishes to St. David's but gained one parish from St. Asaph and one parish from Llandaf. Had the parishioners of the seven parishes lost by Hereford been allowed to vote on remaining in the C of E or alignment with the soon to be formed Church in Wales, there is every likelihood that they too would have chosen to remain in ecclesiastical England.

Midnight of 31 March 1920 saw the implementation of the WCA of 1914. The birth date of the new organisation was 1st April in the secular calendar but in the Church calendar 1st April 1920 was Maundy Thursday – a Red Letter Day. The four diocese of the C of E in Wales, freed of their connection with the State, freed of their allegiance to the Archbishop of Canterbury, deprived of twenty six parishes, deprived of all endowments accrued before 1662, but largely reimbursed by the State, were reborn as The Church in Wales. This new Church, relieved of the incubus that was the Disestablishment controversy, had regained authority over its own administration and could no longer be viewed as “an alien sect.”

In Disendowment, the Church lost the assets received before 1662. But the WCC had to borrow £1,000,000 from the National Debt Commissioners to meet their obligation to pay commutation capital to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales. The loan was not repaid until 1937, but it was not until 1947 that the WCC could finally distribute funds to the beneficiaries – the National Library of Wales, University of Wales, the Counties and County Boroughs. The Welsh counties bordering the diocese of Hereford received funds as follows: - Brecon £138,732, Monmouth £340,630, Montgomery £198,290 and Radnor £120,787. Each county established its own Welsh Church Act Fund scheme which required approval by the Home Secretary, and the income thereof was to be used for a variety of charitable or eleemosynary organisations in the county. As Professor P M H Bell so succinctly commented “Churchmen had held that the property of the Church was sacrosanct: Liberationists that State money should not be used for religious purposes. Yet, the Church was to lose its property, and the Treasury to give £1,000,000 towards the cost of disendowment. It was all very strange, even comic.”

Looking back at these events from a more secular age, one has the feeling that the sectarian squabbling between Church and Chapel did not reflect well on the relationship between Christians. On another level, the Rev'd Canon Roger L Brown considered that the controversy had inflicted a spiritual attrition akin to the physical attrition of Flanders campaigns of the Great War.

As for the clergy directly affected, the severance of parishes from the mother diocese of Hereford in the established C of E must have been a difficult experience. It was necessary to adjust to new leaders, new colleagues, new administrative and financial regimes, to build new relationships and continue to serve their parishioners.

Peter Meurig Jones.

To be continued...

Herefordshire FHS Zoom Meetings Programme for 2023

For the time being we are organising the Zoom events in the place of monthly meetings, on the same date and time.

As soon as we are able to re-establish the face-to-face meetings, they will be publicised in the Journal, on the website and also on social media.

Tel: 07836 560511 or 01684 295746
E-Mail: normanp.price@live.co.uk

Future Zoom Meeting Dates.

Date	Speaker Details
Friday 20th July	Jackie DePelle Bridging the gap - Forward from 1921
Friday 18th August	Phyllida Scrivens Escaping Hitler - A Jewish boy's quest.
Friday	Dr Fiona Douglas The Dialect and Heritage Project

All of the 2023 Zoom speakers are now publicised on the website and you will then receive the Newsletter.
To register, email philbufton@hotmail.com who will send you the registration link.

To get this notification register on the site here:

Bromyard & District Local History Society

Meetings are held at the Conquest Theatre, Tenbury Road, Bromyard.

Membership Secretary: Mr Alex Hoyle

B&DLHS, 5 Sherford Street, Bromyard, Herefordshire. HR7 4DL

E-mail: bromyardhistory@btconnect.com www.bromyardhistorysociety.org.uk

Cradley Heritage Group

Formed in 2004, the group is an active, hands-on group of people who undertake projects in co-operation with Malvern FHS.

Fownhope Local History Group

Contact: Christopher Lansberry. Telephone no: 01432 860733.

Kington History Society

c/o Kington Museum, Mill Street, Kington HR5 3AL The Kington library room is manned every Tuesday & Friday from 10am-4pm

Leintwardine History Society

Contact: Mrs. Pam Hatherly, Roman Rise, High Street, Leintwardine, Craven Arms, Shropshire SY7 OLB Telephone 01547 540306

Linton & District Local History Society

Contact: Mrs Lee Hines. Ford House, Ford Lane, Kilcot, Gloucs. GL18 1NW

All meetings at Linton Village Hall

Longtown Historical Society.

Contact: Dr Jeremy Davis. jerrypdavis@outlook.com

Weobley & District Local History Society

Weobley Museum, Back Lane, Weobley, Herefordshire. HR4 8SG.

Contact: Mr B. Holly. Little Orchard, Hereford Road, Weobley HR4 8SW

Open April, May Jun: Mon & Tues 10 - 1;

July, Aug, Sept: Mon, Tues, Weds 10-1; Bank Holidays 10 - 4

Woolhope Club

Contact: Mr D. Whitehead. 60, Hafod Road, Hereford. HR1 1SQ

davidwhitehead055@gmail.com

Founded in 1851, The Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, covers the archaeology, history and the natural history of Herefordshire.

Also Archaeological Research Section & Natural History Section Membership £13-00 per year, Joint £15-00, Student £2-00

**Contact Addresses of Family History Societies
surrounding Herefordshire**

Midland Ancestor (formerly BMSGH) (West Midland Group Member)

Sec: Mrs Jackie Cotterill, 5 Sanderling Court, Kidderminster, DY10 4TS

<https://midland-ancestors.uk/>

Gloucestershire FHS

Sec: Trish Gage, Family History Center, Clarence Row, Alvin Street, Gloucester.
GL1 3AH. Secretary@gfhs.org.uk

www.gfhs.org.uk

Gwent FHS

Sec: Mrs N. Thomas, 11, Rosser Street, Waunfelin, Pontypool. NP4 6EA

www.gwentfhs.info

Montgomeryshire GS

Sec: Mrs Monica Woosnam, 24 Dysart Terrace, Canal Road, Newtown, Powys,
SY16 2JL

<http://www.montgomeryshiregs.org.uk/>

Powys FHS

www.powysfhs.org.uk

Meetings held at Brecon BRE, Llanddewi Ystradenny RAD and Abermule MGY

Contact: philbufton@hotmail.com

Shropshire FHS (West Midland Group member)

Sec: Mr Dave Morris, 48 Oakley Street, Bellevue, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3
7JY

Email: secretary@sfhs.org.uk

www.sfhs.org.uk

Malvern Family History Society (West Midland Group member)

Sec: Mrs Jean Evans

secretary@mfhs.org.uk

All meetings are on the 1st Wednesday of each month. Open at 7pm for a 7-30 start at Eden Church, Grovewood Road, Malvern. The meetings are also available by Zoom. We cover the whole of Worcestershire.

www.mfhs.org.uk/

FHF (Formerly called FFHS) is an international organisation, established in the UK as a non-profit making charitable company. It represents, advises and supports over 200 family history societies and other genealogical organizations worldwide, with a combined membership of over 300,000.

www.familyhistoryfederation.com

See www.fhswales.org.uk/ for information on societies in Wales

Correspondence

Any correspondence concerning the Journal should be addressed to the Editor. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary. If you require a reply, please include a S.A.E.

Leominster Home Guard

The Leominster Folk Museum has the original record of the World War II Home Guard membership for Leominster and surrounding villages.

Herefordshire FHS Burial Index

Society members have been indexing the burials from the registers and Bishop's Transcripts for some years.

The period 1813-1839 is now complete and available on CD.

Requests for look-up of specific surnames, including Pre-1813 burials, with first names and / or parish if the name is very popular to:

NBI Co-ordinator - Linda Lloyd linda_lloyd@btinternet.com

Help Wanted

Researchers may publish enquiries in the "Help Wanted" section within the Journal. This service is free to members of the Society, but non-members are asked to make a donation to the Society with their enquiry.

Herefordshire Strays Index

The Society holds a Strays Index, which is available for look-ups and which we invite additions to.

So what is a Stray ?

A stray is someone found in archives or documents out of their county of birth, in our case Herefordshire. This index is available via e-mail and by post from the Editor, searched by Surname.

The Strays Index is available on the Members Area of the website along with other resources.

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

Herefordshire Registrar Indexes

The Herefordshire FHS has now had permission to publish all 3 of the Registrars indexes compiled by members of the society from the registers held by the Herefordshire Registrars of Births, Marriages & Deaths.

Births : 1837 - 1922 £15

Births: Name, Date of Birth, Mother's Maiden Name & Registrar Reference.

Marriages: 1837 - 1962 £25

Marriages: Name of both parties, Place and Date of Marriage, Register, Entry No

Deaths: 1837 - 1972 £10

Deaths: Surname, Forename, Date of Death, Age & Registrar Reference.

The agreement also includes permission for an extra year to be added to the indexes each January.

Available via our website shop and through our Postal Publication Service.

Heather Bufton, 3 Cagebrook Avenue, Hunderton, Hereford HR2 7AS

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/>

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/shop/>